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NEUTRAL IN NOTHING

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REMOVAL.
J. C. COGSWELL, Dentist, has removed his office from 239 Kearney street to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 232 Butler street, near Kearney, San Francisco. The rooms are elegant, convenient and well ventilated. Friends and patrons are invited to call.

HENRY N. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Commissioner of Deeds for the States of California and Pennsylvania.
Office, Main street, next to Express office,
Yuma, Arizona.

Notice.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
FLORENCE, ARIZONA, June 18, 1878.
I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE "TEXAS Pacific Railway Company" to receive applications from occupants of the odd sections reserved to said company by Act of Congress, at double minimum price, (\$2.50 per acre) payable upon perfection of title.
CHARLES D. POSTON.
June 26. 11-4

For County Recorder.
I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS a candidate for the office of County Recorder, and respectfully solicit the votes of my fellow-citizens at the ensuing election.
A. G. POST.

THE value to Southeastern Arizona of the lengthy and critical examination made of many of its mines, by Professor Cox, State Geologist of Indiana, can hardly be estimated. The Professor was enraptured with them as a scientist and not as an "expert." That he will make money out of his trip appears doubtful; but he goes home loaded to the guards with reliable information gathered by his own individual efforts, and just such information as the miners of Pima County are proud to have given to the world. The same facts have for nearly a century been made public; but it has been done by newspapers, always suspected of "blowing" for their section of country; or by parties more than suspected of acting from sordid motives. Prof. Cox's report is as favorable as the facts will justify; but it is enough to soon fill Pima County with noted mining camps. His character for integrity and for scientific attainments are so high and well known throughout the East that capitalists will not hesitate to accept that report and to invest money on it. His indefatigable industry and investigation, while in Pima County, make his report of great value; and his disinterestedness (except as a scientist) make that report reliable. It has been for want of just such a searching examination by parties commanding general confidence, that Arizona has not made more rapid progress in the past.

More Churches than Schools.

The editor of the Las Vegas Gazette lately journeyed through a part of New Mexico, and thus records some of his observations:

One thing noticeable on the recent trip to the South, with Mr. Romero, was the number of Churches we passed. Every little village had a church. There is a large one at Tecolote, one at El Pueblo, San Miguel La Cuesta, Placeros, El Tejon, and every place that could boast a dozen houses. But we never passed a school house, not one in the whole trip, although there were many stout, healthy and naturally bright children to be found at every point. We have no objection to the number of churches, but greatly deplore the want of school houses. To teach these children to read and write would confer upon them a greater blessing than to leave them herds of sheep and cattle. The importance of education needs to be understood, and we believe that a people who are so fervent in religion will be equally enthusiastic in education when once they become interested.

Whether a similar condition of things will be found in Arizona, a few years hence, depends very much upon the mental complexion of our next Legislature. In selecting members of that Legislature, as also, to some extent, in selecting a Delegate to Congress, the people of Arizona are now called upon to choose between churches and schools; both are good—each in its place.

Letter from Mohave County.

BIG SANDY Sept 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Business requiring my presence at Signal City, the emporium of news and fashion, I spent some days there lately; and was highly amused at the sayings of some of the local politicians, as to Congressional Delegate, and County offices. It may be of interest to some of your numerous readers in Mohave County to learn, before election, how they are to vote and who for; so I send you the "ipse dixit" of the afore-mentioned locals. You are aware that Mohave, like most of her sister Counties, draws no political lines; but each candidate stands upon his own bottom, announcing himself and tooting his own horn. The Prescott Enterprise a short time ago contained a letter from Signal in which it was stated that Mr. Campbell would receive nearly all the votes in Southern Mohave, to corroborate which it was stated that Mr. Wm. Cory and Johnny Behan were for him; as

if they can do as they wish with the voters of Signal and vicinity. Some have the audacity to intimate that one of these two wrote that letter. Poor Davis, who thinks that as an American citizen he has a right to ask the suffrages of his friends for a position honorably aspired to and never supposed to be within the gift of one man like some seats in the British Parliament, must learn hereafter to conciliate the "powers that be," before launching himself into the pool of politics. Both Mr. Cory and Mr. Behan have before been known as politicians and office-holders in Yavapai and Mohave Counties. The former, in one of his confidential, affable moments, is said to have declared that, "As goes Wm. Cory, so goes the County." Not content with their edicts as to Delegate, they must, forsooth, look after smaller game, trying their hands at making Sheriffs, Recorders, etc.

For Sheriff there are now in the field Mr. Comstock, present able and efficient incumbent, and Mr. Grounds, who would undoubtedly suit the cattle men and a few other of Mohave's rich nabobs. It is unnecessary to say that our luminaries are for Grounds. Perhaps the most exciting contest in the County is for the Recordership, wherein the aspirants are Caldwell Wright, present incumbent and friend of Cory, and J. C. Potts, of Signal. One of said luminaries declares that his friends control eleven votes, not one of which shall be given to Potts. Another one says that Clark's precinct will cast thirty or forty votes, and that Potts shall not receive one of them, as he shall be there himself, to look after things.

Another office over which there will be some controversy is that of Member of the Assembly, the aspirants for which, I am informed, are Capt. Hardy, of Hardyville, and Messrs Street and Behan, of Signal.

To this wayfarer it looks as if Mr. Davis will carry Southern Mohave by a very large majority over Mr. Campbell, the only other candidate spoken of here, and that only in limited circles. He would not only make a good and true Delegate, but would be an honor to himself, to his County and to his Territory. Can the same be said of all the other candidates? I do not think Grounds, with all his fine mustangs, has any fast enough to overtake Comstock in the race for the Sheriff's office. In fact, it will be a walk-over for Comstock. The contest for the Recordership will be a closer one, as both candidates are popular, honest, capable, qualified in every particular, and each has friends who will leave no stone unturned to secure success; the result is uncertain. Capt. Hardy is likely to be elected to the Legislature; Mr. Behan is an old resident and office-seeker, who has friends as well as opponents; Mr. Street is comparatively a stranger in the Territory, having a residence qualification only by a stretch of imagination.

Signal looks dull to what it did a couple of months ago, many citizens having left here. Every one feels the effect of the continued idleness of the Signal mill. However, Signal is probably now seeing its darkest days, as it is reported that a bonanza has been struck in the McCrackin mine, which will be mined as soon as properly developed for extraction.
SNOUWINK.

MORAVE MAILS.

Contractors in Collision with Corrupt Clerks at the Capital.
MOHAVE COUNTY, OCT. 5, 1878.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Please publish the following facts, so that the public may know how Mohave County has been treated by mail-contractors for the past year or two, and that it may judge to what extent our Delegate to Congress has tolerated or abetted corrupt practices by said contractors in collusion with employees of the Post-office Department. A little over a year ago a contract was let for carrying mails between Aubrey and Cerbat, via Signal, from Oct. 1st, 1877, to June 30th, 1878. The contractor engaged citizens of this County to perform the service; but, after carrying his mail for two quarters, they were told their price was too high, and payment was refused for the work they had done. These citizens, of course, drew off, and from February till June the residents of Southern Mohave County received no mails except such as they paid for carrying by private subscription. Neither our Delegate nor the Postoffice Department paid any attention to this state of affairs, and nothing was done about it until you took hold of the matter and caused our mail to be carried and paid for at the contractor's expense, for the last month of the contract, June. In the meantime regular four-year contracts had been let over this route, and the old route, along the river from Ehrenberg to Hardyville, was discontinued. The new contract from Ehrenberg to Mineral Park, Route 40,105, was awarded to J. M. Peck, at \$4,942 per year. This contract was to go into effect July 1st. The new contractor knew nothing of the route or of the country, and acted as if he expected to find no trouble in getting some one to do his work for less than that sum, while he could sit back and pocket a profit. He

soon discovered his mistake, and meanwhile July 1st arrived; but no contractor. The Ehrenberg postmaster telegraphed to the authorities at Washington that the contractor had failed to appear, and that, unless something was done immediately the whole of Mohave County would be left without mails. In reply he received instructions to put on temporary service at the rate bid by Peck, \$4,942 per year. This could not be done, as no one would do the work for that sum. Upon learning this, the Department authorized a payment for temporary service, at the rate of \$5500 a year. The service can not be performed, even for that figure. Mr. A. Frank, of Ehrenberg, valued the service at the rate of \$14,000 per annum and, no other arrangement being possible, agreed to perform the service for three months, taking chances of securing equitable compensation. By the 15th of July he had the road stocked and mails running regularly. He continued to perform the service until to-day, when receiving no satisfaction from the Department, he drew off; and Southern Mohave is again without mails.

Now for the original contractor, Peck. About three weeks ago the postmasters along the route received official notices directing them to hand in their quarterly reports to this Mr. Peck. The question naturally arose as to what Peck had to do with the matter; he having done no service nor put in an appearance, either in person or by agent. Postmasters replied that they had no knowledge of Peck or of any of his agents. At last, about ten days ago, a Mr. Hodge turned up at Signal, and made frantic efforts to let a sub-contract for Peck, at seven or eight thousand dollars a year. Then he went to Ehrenberg and tried to persuade Mr. Frank to keep on carrying the mail for \$10,000 a year, finally offering as high as \$12,500. Then Hodge went back to Signal, and succeeded in getting a merchant there to agree to perform the service at the latter figure, on condition that Hodge would give good security for its actual payment. The couple went to Prescott, but after much telegraphing, the security failed to be given. The consequence is that we have now no mail.

Now, Mr. Editor, if there is not something rotten in this matter, why should postmasters be ordered to hand in their quarterly returns to a man who has so evidently failed in his contract, to the official knowledge of the Postoffice Department? Who has never carried a letter over the route, nor had it done? But who comes in at the end of the quarter trying to secure payment for work that he failed to do, but that was done faithfully by others. While contractors and Washington officials are in corrupt collusion we can not hope for change in our mail affairs till we get a new Delegate to Congress.

ATHENS.

(Tucson Star.)

The Pima Indians of Arizona:
[Concluded.]

VI.—PIMA INDUSTRY AND FOOD.

The men never labor except so far as is necessary to raise a crop. Each village elects two or three old men, who decide everything pertaining to the digging of acequias and making of dams, and who also regulate the time during which each landowner may use the water of the acequia for irrigating purposes. Each village has constructed years ago an irrigating canal in order to force the water of the Gila river into their acequias the Pimas dam the river at convenient spots by means of poles tied together with bark and raw-hide and stakes driven into the bed of the river. Small crevices are filled with bundles of willow-branches, reeds, and a weed called "gatum." These frail structures rarely stand longer than a year and are often carried away when the river rises suddenly, which occurs in the Spring of the year if, during the winter, much snow has fallen on the mountains whence the stream issues, and also sometimes during the Summer after heavy showers. Their acequias are often ten feet deep at the dam, and average from four to six feet in width, and are continued for miles, until finally the water therein is brought on a level with the ground to be cultivated, where the water is led off by means of smaller ditches all through their fields. Having no instruments for surveying or striking levels, they still display considerable ingenuity in the selection of proper places for the heads of ditches.

The Pimas and Maricopas have a reservation containing one hundred square miles and extending along the Gila river for a distance of nearly twenty-five miles; only a comparatively small part of this area, however, is available for agricultural purposes, for a portion of the soil on the reservation is strongly impregnated with alkali; some spots are marshy, and all the land beyond the immediate river bottom-land is so high above the level of the river that irrigation becomes impracticable, considering the limited means for making acequias at the disposal of the Pimas.

The Indians do not cultivate all the land that might be tilled, for their fields do not

average more than from ten to twenty acres to the family; nevertheless they are dissatisfied with the size of their reservation, asserting that their forefathers had been in possession of a much larger portion of the Gila valley, and since the valley, above the reservation, has been settled up by Americans and Mexicans, the Indians have frequently encroached upon the fields of the latter whom they consider in the light of intruders, and it is apprehended that sooner or later serious difficulties may arise. The Pimas men plow the land with oxen and a crooked stick, as is done by the Mexicans; they sow the seed and cut the grain; (the latter is done with short sickles.) Horses thrash the grain by stamping. Women winnow the grain, when thrashed, by pitching it into the air by basketfuls, when the wind carries off the chaff; they convert the wheat into flour, grinding it by hand on their metates, (a large flat stone upon which the wheat is placed, after having been slightly parched over the fire previously, and whereupon it is ground into coarse flour by rubbing and crushing with another smaller stone.) The principal crop is wheat, of which they sell when the season is favorable, 1,500,000 pounds per annum. They also raise corn, barley, beans, pumpkins, squashes, melons, onions and a small supply of very inferior short cotton.

The diet of the Pimas is very simple; animal food is used only on occasions of ceremony, although they possess large numbers of beef-cattle and chickens. They do not use the cows' milk, manufacture neither butter nor cheese, and do not eat the eggs of their hens. Very few will eat pork. But whenever they kill a cow, steer or calf, they eat every part of it, that can possibly be masticated, including intestines. Should an animal die, no matter of what disease, they eat its meat without apparent evil effects upon their health. At times they hunt the rabbit, which is about the only game (quadruped) in their country. Fish during the month of April and May, are also extensively eaten. Wheat, corn, beans, and above all, pumpkins and mesquite beans are their principal food. The latter grow wild in abundance, and millions of pounds are gathered annually by the women of the tribe. These beans are gathered when nearly ripe, then dried hard, and when required for food first pounded in a wooden mortar and then boiled until they become soft. The water is then squeezed out, and the pulpy substance remaining molded into loaves, which are baked in the hot ashes. The bread thus obtained has a sweetish taste, is very nourishing, but, being very heavy, can hardly be easily digested.

The women also collect, in proper season, the fruit of the Sahuaro, (Cereus giganteus) out of which they manufacture preserves and a kind of native whiskey called Teswin. This, after one fermentation must be used at once, for otherwise it becomes sour. All Pimas are inordinately fond of this beverage, and old and young partake of it until the nation are wildly dancing about in a drunken frenzy, until at last they drop to the ground overcome by the stupefying effect of the liquor.

The women also spin and weave a coarse kind of blanket, gather large quantities of hay annually, which are sold to the white men, gather and carry all the fuel needed by their family, make the ki-ho, a peculiarly constructed basket carried on the back of the head and shoulders by means of a broad strap fitting across the forehead; manufacture of willows and reeds superior baskets, which are made so perfect that they will hold water, and finally excel in the manufacture of a coarse kind of pottery ware, making jugs, dishes, plates, and all their other household utensils.

A Three-Cornered Railroad Fight.

The struggle of the different railroads to reach Arizona is getting more exciting every day. If the Southern Pacific railroad commences extending their road eastward from Yuma shortly, it will be in the vicinity of Maricopa Wells by next Christmas. But if Yuma should prove to be the terminus, it would only be a matter of a year before the two railroads now building through New Mexico will have entered Arizona. These railroads are approaching that Territory at the rate of a mile per day. The Denver and Rio Grande has already inserted the railroad plow in New Mexico's virgin soil. The road is to be pushed rapidly, and considerable capital has already been set apart for the work. As this is a narrow gauge, it can be cheaply and rapidly constructed. A party making the preliminary survey is now in Arizona. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the other road that is engaged in the race, divides at Pueblo into two branches, one to penetrate the mineral fields of Colorado, the other through New Mexico to Arizona. The company is making an effort to complete this line to Santa Fé by next April; in the meantime a fleet line of coaches will ply between that town and the terminus. The advance surveying party of this road has already reached Silver City, New Mexico. Another railroad that is being extended toward Arizona, but at present attracting very little attention, is the Utah Southern. At last accounts it was at St. George, but orders had been given some time previous to commence extending south. With five railroads pointing toward it, Arizona will soon be out of the wilderness. The Utah Southern is a Union Pacific connection.—Deaver News

DAVID NEAHR.

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